

STABBING AND SHOWERS
MAY DAY PARADES

Twenty Thousand Men and Women, However, March Through Streets.

SPECTATORS ATTACK BAKERS

Wild Fighting Follows Wounding of Two Strikers—Uptown Procession Furnishes Stiletto Incident.

Parades in honor of the May Day celebration of socialism and labor were temporarily interrupted in this city yesterday until stabbings parties had been cared for by the police and hospital squads. And then there were showers.

But socialism and labor did not falter long. Twenty thousand men and women marched through many miles of the city's streets during the afternoon and evening, with banners of obtrusive red and much merry music. At night restless orators talked in many tongues in Union Square.

The burden of it all was that injustice and brutality rage everywhere. In-terminated, were pretty references to May Day flowers and the hope they infused in the heart of bruised and wounded labor of the coming day when the watchdogs of plutocracy would be made to lie down.

Resolutions charging "capitalism" with sinister intentions in the case of J. J. McNamara's arrest for the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building were passed last night.

The downtown parade, which started in Rutgers street, contained many bakers on strike, and this section carried a huge cake on a float. When Norfolk and Rivington streets were reached the marchers were attacked by several spectators. Two bakers were stabbed several times in the back, neck and face.

In the excitement that followed several men fought one another without knowing why. Philip Papadopoulos, of No. 138 Orchard street, and Jacob Rosen, of No. 135 Orchard street, were treated by a hospital physician and taken to their homes.

Three men were arrested by the policemen and a large crowd followed the prisoners to the Elbridge street station. There the men gave their names as Max Goodman, twenty years old, of No. 276 Park avenue, Edward Adams, eighteen years old, of No. 125 Orchard street, and Joseph Abraham, twenty-eight years old, of No. 377 South 4th street, Brooklyn. They were locked up, charged with assault.

The uptown section, afterward delayed because of rain until the early evening, had its stabbings feature in the morning, at 116th street and First avenue. Vincent Dornbach started to distribute a labor newspaper among the Italian stone cutters' division.

Something not satisfactory to the Stone Cutters' Union had been permitted by the editor to creep into the columns, and Dornbach in consequence was roughly handled. He fought his assailants, and suddenly staggered back with a stiletto wound in his right side. He ran into his office, on the corner, and was followed by a crowd of the Italians.

Dr. McCallum was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and after he had taken the wounded man in the ambulance Mazzanti and Allen, detectives, placed under arrest Umberto Cucci, of the parade. When arraigned in the Harlem court before Magistrate Green Cucci was held in \$1,000 bail for examination this afternoon.

Three parades were scheduled, all of them to end in Union Square. The downtown column was the largest in point of numbers and had the longest route. The rain did not keep it from marching to schedule, starting at 2 p. m.

Organizations participating in the uptown parade left 84th street, in the vicinity of the Labor Temple, at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Union Square in time to hear many earnest speeches. Still other socialists and union men and women constituted a third division of the demonstration, known as the West Side parade, with Union Square the objective point.

Policemen had received reinforcements near the site of the Ash Building fire, but they were not needed. When the marchers filed by the scene of the recent catastrophe bands played the Dead March and the men uncovered.

MAY DAY RIOT IN PARIS

Many Injured in Savage Battle Between Workmen and Police.

Paris, May 1.—The extra troops, and those from the Paris garrison and the police had little trouble with the crowds of workmen who gathered to celebrate May Day with great demonstrations, until evening, when there were many collisions in the streets.

About 7 o'clock hundreds of thousands of persons, for the most part spectators, gathered in the Place de la Concorde and the adjacent streets. The troops and police finally succeeded in dispersing them, and this district and the Champs Elysees took on their habitual aspect.

About 9 o'clock several thousand manifestants reassembled before the big St. Paul riding school, near the Bastille, and listened to internationalist and anti-militarist speeches by the revolutionary leaders. Large forces of police and troops held the surrounding streets.

A German workman, wearing a tri-color rosette in his buttonhole, declared, amid thunder of applause, in the name of his comrades, that in case of war the German workers would refuse to raise their weapons against their French comrades.

The close of the meeting was marked by serious disturbances. The manifestants fought the police tooth and nail in the narrow streets of the old quarter for an hour before they were finally dispersed.

Many of the rioters were knocked down and trampled upon in the charges. A score of police were injured and many of the rioters were arrested.

Dispatches from the provinces say that the customary labor celebrations were held everywhere. They were practically without incident, except at St. Etienne, where the manifestants solemnly burned a copy of the workmen's pensions law in front of

STILSON HUTCHINS INSANE?

Petition to Have Publisher Declared So Granted to Wife.

Washington, May 1.—A petition to have Stilson Hutchins, founder of "The St. Louis Times," "The Washington Post" and "The Washington Times," and also prominently connected with "The Des Moines (Iowa) State Journal," "The Dubuque Herald" and "The St. Louis Dispatch," adjudged insane, was granted here to-day, the writ being returnable on May 4. Mr. Hutchins was interested in the Mergenthaler Linotype.

The petition was filed by Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, his second wife, a Baltimore woman, whom he married in 1900. She recited in the petition that for many months Mr. Hutchins has been paralyzed and is of "diseased and unsound mind."

By reason of his mental and physical condition, she says, Mr. Hutchins is wholly unfit and incapable of managing and properly caring for himself and his estate. It is said the estate is worth between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Mr. Hutchins formerly was a member of the legislatures of New Hampshire and Missouri.

SARATOGA SPRINGS SAVED

Mineral Properties and Pressure Restored When Pumps Stop.

Saratoga Springs, May 1.—That the famous Saratoga mineral springs recently acquired by New York State for a reservation have been saved in time from the effects of the carbonic gas pumping is the basis of a report State Chemist Thomas Conkling will make as the result of tests conducted by him to-day.

In the Hathorn spring, now owned by the state, which has been most seriously affected by the pumping, a restoration of mineral properties, flow of water and a greatly increased gas pressure were reported when the pumps in adjacent springs were stopped. The state reservation commission will withdraw pumps from all the state springs and is expected soon to take steps toward stopping the gas pumping operations south of the village. The tests in the state springs will be in progress for several days.

KILLED BY BURNING TAR

Boy Hit in Head by Blazing Pot Kicked by Playmate.

As the result of burns caused by blazing tar, little Peter Phellen, eleven years old, of No. 430 East 142d street, is dead. A pot of tar was accidentally kicked into the lad's face by one of his playmates, while he and a number of other small boys were playing around it.

In front of No. 431 East 142d street the boys found a can of tar in an ash barrel. They got a match from a passing youth and started the blaze. The flames grew to such proportions that it was feared a policeman would be attracted to it, and Alfred Gliss, in an attempt to subdue the flames, kicked the can over.

The fire flew in Phellen's direction and before he could dodge it the mass struck him in the head. The molten tar enveloped him from head to foot. He was carried to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died several hours later.

SHOOTSELF IN STATION

Lieutenant Was Taking Pedigree When Prisoner Fired.

Patrick Quinn, of No. 698 Tenth avenue, stood before Lieutenant O'Neill in the West 45th street station yesterday afternoon. On his right stood his wife, Mary, who had asked for his arrest on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. On his left was Patrolman Fitzpatrick. Lieutenant O'Neill was inquiring Patrick's pedigree on a book under his nose when suddenly a deafening shot rang out.

"Who's shot?" shouted O'Neill, as much smoke impaired his vision.

Two other prisoners and attending officers were before the desk at the time, and all hands instinctively began to take account of their physical stock on hand. Just then Quinn, with a groan, sank to his knees and a revolver rattled noisily to the floor.

Dr. Crook bundled Quinn off to the Flower Hospital, where an unsuccessful search for the bullet was made. The surgeons believe the ball, after breaking one of Quinn's ribs near the heart, was deflected and lodged in the police station somewhere. Quinn bled profusely, which didn't seem to alarm Mrs. Quinn.

"Sure, and if I'd a known that he had a pistol about him anywhere I wouldn't have lived with him a minute," she assured Lieutenant O'Neill. She said her spouse was more addicted to drink than to work. He will probably recover.

MAY BLIZZARD RAGES

Western States Shiver in Unseasonable Storm.

Norfolk, Neb., May 1.—A severe blizzard ushered in May Day in Northern Nebraska, Southern South Dakota and northern eastern Wyoming. From six to eight inches of snow fell at Valentine and Chadron, Neb., and west of Chadron the storm is reported heavier. More than four hundred telegraph poles went down west of Valentine.

At Gregory a Chicago & Northwestern passenger train was stalled this morning by heavy drifts. At Gordon, Neb., the snow was from twelve to sixteen inches deep.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and part of northern Oklahoma are shivering to-day, following the sudden drop in temperature, which in some places was as great as 50 degrees.

Colorado Springs, Col., May 1.—Three caretakers at the Summit House, on Pike's Peak, who were buried for several hours under a deep blanket of snow following the storm of yesterday, were rescued to-day by a relief party. The imprisoned men were obliged to burrow holes from the windows to get air.

HIGH SCHOOL FRATS BARRED.

Lansing, Mich., May 1.—Governor Osborn signed to-day the bill prohibiting fraternities in the high schools of the state.

THROUGH CARS TO CALIFORNIA.

Yellowstone-Alaska-Grand Canyon, May and June. Raymond Whitcomb Co., 225 5th ave. Booklets—Adv.

NATION, NOT STATES,
CONTROLS THE FORESTS

Supreme Court Renders a Unanimous Decision in Favor of Federal Conservation.

CONGRESS POWER ABSOLUTE

Standard Oil and Tobacco Cases Go Over to May 15 or May 29—Review of Turpentine Convictions Delayed.

Washington, May 1.—The legal battle against the forest reserves of the West in particular and conservation by the federal government of natural resources in general was lost to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States.

That tribunal not only upheld the constitutionality of the establishment of the vast reserves for any national and public purpose, but it settled once for all that the federal government and not the states may say how the reserves shall be used.

The subject was dealt with in two opinions delivered by Justice Lamar. The entire court concurred. The basic principle upon which he proceeded was that "the nation is an owner and has made Congress the principal agent to dispose of its property."

Nation's Absolute Ownership.

"The United States can prohibit absolutely and fix the terms on which its property may be used," said the justice, in the Colorado case. "As it can withhold or reserve the land, it can do so indefinitely. It is true that the United States do not and can not hold property as a monarch may for private and personal purposes. But that does not lead to the conclusion that it is without the rights incident to ownership, for the Constitution declares that 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or property belonging to the United States.'"

"All the public lands of the nation are held in trust for the people of the whole country. And it is not for the courts to say how that trust shall be administered, that is for Congress to determine. The courts cannot compel it to set aside the lands for settlement, nor to suffer them to be used for agricultural or grazing purposes, nor interfere when in the exercise of its discretion Congress establishes the forest reserve for what it deems to be national and public purposes. In the same way and in the exercise of the same trust it may disestablish a reserve and devote the property to some other national and public purpose. These are rights incident to proprietorship, to say nothing of the power of the United States as a sovereign over the property belonging to it."

Law as to Trespass.
"Even a private owner should be entitled to protection against willful trespasses, and statutes providing that damages done by animals cannot be recovered unless the land had been inclosed with a fence of the size and material required do not give permission to the owner of cattle to use his neighbor's land as a pasture. They are intended to condone trespasses by straying cattle; they have no application to cases where they are driven upon unfenced land in order that they may feed there."

"Fence laws do not authorize wanton and willful trespasses nor do they afford immunity to those who in disregard of property rights turn loose their cattle under circumstances showing that they were intended to graze upon the land of another. This the defendant did under circumstances equivalent to driving his cattle upon the forest reserve."

Justice Lamar said that the judgment was right on its merits, regardless of the question as to whether the government had inclosed its property. This made it, he said, unnecessary to pass on other questions raised in the case.

In the California case Justice Lamar upheld the rules which the Secretary of Agriculture had promulgated for the control of the reserves. He said that the "violation of reasonable rules regulating the use and occupancy of the property is made a crime not by the Secretary of Agriculture but by Congress."

It was difficult, he said, to separate the legislative power to make laws and the administrative power to promulgate rules and regulations to put the laws into force.

"The offence is not against the Secretary, but as the indictment properly concludes, 'contrary to the laws of the United States and the peace and dignity thereof.'"

The immediate results of the conclusion of the court are that Fred Light, a prominent Colorado cattleman, will remain enjoined from allowing his cattle to graze on the Holy Cross forest reserve in Colorado, and that Pierre Grimaud, J. P. Carajous and Antonio Indio, California sheepmen, must answer to the indictment charging them with grazing sheep upon the Sierra Forest Reserve without a permit, in violation of Regulation 45 of the Secretary of Agriculture and the statute of Congress of 1901.

No Corporation Decisions.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until May 15 without announcing an opinion in either the Standard Oil or the Tobacco suit, arising under the Sherman anti-trust law. On May 15 opinions will be announced and the court will then adjourn until May 29, the final day of the present term. The "trust" decisions are expected on one of these days. Unless the decisions are announced on either one of these dates the trust cases will go over until the court convenes next October.

Persons who have conceived a notion that the court might consider the effect on the stock market are predicting that the decisions will be handed down on May 29, the last day of the term. Because of the large number of cases usually disposed of at such a time some cases will not be reached probably until

Collector's Son a Purchaser.

Arthur Hoe, son of the press manufacturer, bought a book on print collecting, bought a book on print collecting, bought a book on print collecting.

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MORE THAN \$210,000 IN
ONE NIGHT OF HOE SALE

Rush for Mediaeval Manuscripts Follows J. P. Morgan's Bid of \$42,800 in Afternoon.

"MORTE D'ARTHUR" PRIZE

Day's Total \$285,000, Breaking All Records—Manuscripts Bring \$33,000 and \$24,000 in Hot Contests.

Records went flying at the sale of Robert Hoe's library yesterday. J. Pierpont Morgan acquired the "Morte d'Arthur" for \$42,800, the second highest price of the sale, in the afternoon, and in the evening a very fury of bidding brought bids of more than \$200,000 in less than two hours.

Arthur Hoe bought for \$35,000 the famous illuminated manuscript known as "The Pembroke Hours," which cost his father \$5,000 at the Brayton Ives sale, in 1891. Miss Benson, of Brooklyn, Robert Hoe's granddaughter, paid \$24,000 for the "Hours of Anne de Beaujeu," the second highest price of the evening.

Out of sixty-nine manuscripts sold thirty-four brought more than \$1,000. Five were sold for more than \$10,000. Ten of these treasured specimens of art alone brought \$138,350 from eight different bidders.

The total figures for the day's sales were \$285,162.50. The sales last night were \$214,567.50, and the total for the sale is \$745,254.

Others who paid high prices for manuscripts were the Dodd & Livingston Company, George D. Smith, Dr. Joseph Barr, of Frankfurt, Germany, and Mme. Theophile Bellin, of Paris.

Success for J. P. Morgan.

With a bid of \$42,800 Miss Bella de Cogan Green bought the only perfect copy known of Caxton's edition of "Morte d'Arthur" for the library of J. Pierpont Morgan at the opening of the second week of the sale at the Anderson Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon. It was hoped by some ardent enthusiasts who attended the auction more for the purpose of looking on than of bidding that Sir Thomas Malory's work would bring more than the Gutenberg Bible, but George D. Smith, who bought the Bible for Henry E. Huntington, paying \$50,000 for it, and who was the only man who dared follow Miss Green above the \$30,000 mark in the present instance, thought the price was high enough. It was the second highest price of the sale.

"There was too much of a chance in bidding any higher," he said. "One cannot sell such books as that every day, and I was bidding on it for stock. If it should be on my hands, say, for a year or two, the interest charges on it would be enormous. It was too risky."

"I was not bidding this time for any one but myself. Mr. Huntington had been asked by Miss Green to stay out, and if I had got it it would have been up to me to get rid of it. I don't think Mr. Huntington wanted it much anyway."

The two volumes, printed by W. Caxton at Westminster in 1485, and the bindings, put on shortly after they came into the possession of Sir Robert Harley, later first Earl of Oxford, in 1698, are both in a remarkable state of preservation. Sir Robert purchased the work at the sale of the library of Dr. Francis Bernard, physician to James II, for the extravagant sum of 68 cents.

Previous Owners of Work.

It passed through Bryan Fairfax to Francis Child and from him to the Earl of Jersey, whose book plate is on the cover. In 1885 it was bought by Bernard Quaritch, of London, for Mrs. Norton Q. Pope, of Brooklyn, who sold it privately to Robert Hoe, presumably for about the price she paid for it—\$1,950, or \$750.

Miss Green was in at the first on the bidding. When the auctioneer suggested \$5,000 as the opening bid she nodded her head emphatically.

Mr. Smith, however, was not satisfied with so low a start. "I'll give \$15,000," he announced in tones much louder than are usual with him.

The bids immediately jumped to \$18,000, then to \$20,000, running up by thousands until \$33,000 was reached. By that time Walter M. Hill, of Chicago, Mr. Livingston, of the Dodd & Livingston Company, and several others who had had the temerity to plunge into the current, had been whirled aside and Miss Green and Mr. Smith were without rivals. At \$42,700 Mr. Smith balked. The book went to Miss Green and there was a lot of applause.

When the session was over Miss Green held an informal reception in the aisle for congratulations. Surrounded by a number of friends, she made her way to the front of the auditorium to obtain a closer view of her purchase. Her impulse was to carry it home at once, but she was deterred from this by the fact that the key to the morocco case in which the two volumes were kept had been mislaid. The books were placed in the safe overnight until she could take away books and case together.

Until the "Morte d'Arthur" was put up Bernard Quaritch was the star bidder of the afternoon, securing three of the four other lots which went for more than \$1,000. He paid \$2,300 for a Greek grammar by Constantinus Lascaris, the first Greek book printed, under the date of 1476. It was bought by Mr. Hoe at the Brayton Ives sale, in 1891, for \$340. Mr. Quaritch also carried away the second book for which the Greek type was cast, the first work printed in Italy. This was the work of Lactantius Firmianus, for which he was forced to bid \$1,700 in order to win it away from Dodd & Livingston. His other purchase was a first edition of John Lilly's first play, "The Woman in the Moon," printed at London in 1597, which cost him \$1,320.

Collector's Son a Purchaser.

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Continued on fifth page.



CITY CHAMBERLAIN HYDE.

Who has been indicted by the Carnegie Trust grand jury.

PEACE PACT WITH ENGLAND

London Paper Gives Forecast of Arbitration Treaty.

London, May 2.—"The Daily Telegraph" says it has authority to state that the new Anglo-American peace convention is not likely to be signed for at least a fortnight, but that sufficient progress has been made to warrant a forecast of its subject matter.

According to "The Telegraph" it is understood that the agreement is to be for five years, and that it will be a great advance over the treaty of 1907 and all similar treaties heretofore negotiated between first class powers, inasmuch as it will contain no clause excluding matters of vital interest and affecting the independence or honor of the contracting states from arbitration.

Before the reference of any dispute to the Hague court it will be provided that the contracting parties shall conclude a special agreement clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the arbitrators' powers, and the period to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal. Such agreements on the part of the United States will be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the British government reserving the right before concluding such an agreement in any matter affecting the vital interests of any self-governing dominion to obtain the dominion government's concurrence therein.

STOP-A-WHILE IN HARBOR

Charles H. Hyde's Boat Arrives from Everglades.

The Stop-a-While came to town yesterday from the Barataria River and passed slowly by the Battery in a thick drizzle. She was in tow of the Dulzelt tug F. S. Atwood, which had a contract to moor her at Port Washington, near Hempstead Bay, where the City Chamberlain will board her during the hot days of summer. The Stop-a-While is the houseboat in which Mr. Hyde was or was not sojourning last winter when his presence in New York was so earnestly desired.

She was not exactly dirty after her long trip from the Everglades, but a coat of paint would have made her look much better.

The Stop-a-While came north from Florida by the inside route, and early yesterday the Atwood took her in tow for Port Washington.

DOG HEADS RESCUERS

Mongrel Discovers Child Who Was Sinking in Mud.

New Haven, May 1.—Nip, the yellow mongrel that wandered into the home of A. S. Crosby, of Orange, near this city, last winter, led a band of rescuers yesterday to a bog in the Orange woods where four-year-old Chester Swartz, who lives near the Crosby's, was supposed to have disappeared last Saturday. The rescuers thought Nip was running down a rabbit, but Crosby had faith in his mongrel pet.

Nip set up a loud barking on the edge of the bog, and finally the searchers went to the spot. There five feet from the edge they saw the little face of Chester almost embedded in the slimy ooze. They got the child out after great labor, unconscious. When he revived he said he had shouted for help Saturday until he "went to sleep."

Now the town of Orange wants to present a silver collar to Nip.

STRIKES ON SIX RAILROADS

Men Out In and Around Chicago Estimated to Be 12,000.

Chicago, May 1.—Maintenance of way employees of six railroads, numbering twenty-five hundred men, struck to-night when their demands for recognition of the union and a wage increase were refused.

The total number of men involved in strikes and lockouts in and near Chicago as a result of May Day labor troubles is estimated at 12,000. The men out include 2,500 railroad men, 200 marble workers and the building trades, 300 marble workers and the building trades.

DEWEY'S SPARKLING BURGUNDY

A Delicious Social Drink.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

STORM SENDS WIRES DOWN

It Breaks Over Long Island After Dodging the City.

A severe electrical storm that made playthings of telephone and telegraph wires throughout New York State overlooked New York City and broke over Long Island last night. Communication by wire was badly crippled for a time.

From New York to Rochester there was only one Western Union telegraph wire working for a time, and the storm also interfered with communication with Utica and caused troublesome electrical disturbances in the district around Albany.

The local weather bureau issued a storm warning and predicted high west and northwest winds within the next twenty-four hours.

HOUSE BLOCKS CAR TRAFFIC

Woman Dentist Sees Domicile Depart in Brooklyn.

May 1 from the time of the Pharaohs has been recognized as moving day, for it history does not err it was just at that period that the Children of Israel "moved" through the Red Sea. The "children," however, had an easier time of it, thanks to the Divine favor, than did a Brooklyn dentist—and a woman, at that—yesterday. The dentist was not changing her quarters, but the house she had occupied was and naturally she took some interest in the proceedings.

Miss Charlotte Kelley has been pulling teeth in a frame building at No. 637 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn. The city had been looking with envy on the site for the last year, and finally made her an offer, which she accepted.

The old house started to move yesterday morning. It got as far as the middle of the street when something happened. Unfortunately, along this same thoroughfare the Avenue C surface cars were then way. They stopped "wondering" at noon for at that time the building in transit was right on the tracks and refused to go any further.

Not until nightfall did the workmen succeed in removing the difficulties confronting them, and start the structure on its way to East Broad street. What the old building is to be used for is not known. On its former site is to be erected a \$40,000 fire house.

JOHNSON'S NEW CLOTHES

He Will Attend the Coronation in State.

[By Telegram to the Tribune.]
Chicago, May 1.—"Jack" Johnson, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, who will attend the coronation of King George, will appear on all occasions in raiment of luxe. He has given his tailor a commission to provide him with an appropriate wardrobe. The order to date will cost \$3,000.

Here is a part of the wardrobe: Three dress suits, ten fancy "vests," three overcoats, five extra pairs of trousers of divers designs, three "Tuxedo" suits and two "Prince Albert" coats.

The selection of a suitable and sufficiently imposing set of state robes, in which the large fighting person may attend the British coronation, has become the champion's greatest present life interest.

"Yes," said Johnson, "I shall attend all possible functions attired in appropriate costume, and no expense shall be spared."

GOVERNOR DIX GOES FISHING

Lands Nine Beautiful Lake Trout at Lake George.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 1.—Governor John A. Dix was on hand early to take advantage of the opening of the trout season to-day. He motored up from his summer home in Thompson, had breakfast with his brother Charles Dix, of this city, and then went to Lake George for a day's sport. He succeeded in landing nine beautiful lake trout, returning to Albany this afternoon.

KILLED IN "WILD WEST" PLAY.

Thompsonville, Conn., May 1.—Mortimer Tavers, three years old, was shot in the head to-day by Nelson Gray, twelve years old, and died in a Springfield, Mass., hospital to-night. The boys were playing "Wild West" and young Gray was using a revolver, which was unintentionally discharged while he pointed at Tavers. No action is expected to be taken by the authorities.

C. H. HYDE INDICTED;
WILL PLEAD TO-DAY

Grand Jury Moves Against Chamberlain Under Law Making Bribery Penal Offense.

ARREST WAS NOT ORDERED

Justice Davis Accepts Assurance of Samuel Untermyer That His Client Will Be in Court This Morning To Be Arraigned.

Charles H. Hyde, Chamberlain of the City of New York, was indicted late yesterday afternoon by the special grand jury which has been investigating the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company. The indictment was found under Section 372 of the penal law, which makes it a criminal offense for any person who executes any of the functions of a public office to ask, receive or agree to receive a bribe.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Hyde, gave his assurance to Justice Davis that his client would appear in court for arraignment and pleading at 11 o'clock this morning.

The evidence on which the indictment is based, it is reported, was sufficient to carry the conviction that there had been an illegal arrangement between Hyde and the officials of the Carnegie Trust Company, and that Hyde profited by that arrangement.

Joseph G. Robin's story of the \$130,000 loan he made through the Northern Bank to the Carnegie Trust Company under what Robin described as the coercion of Hyde is known to be one of the basic facts brought out in the evidence on which the indictment was found, and the loans to John V. Smith, C. S. Eaton and Charles P. Norcross, which were found by the State Banking Department in the paper assets of the Carnegie Trust Company, are